inside the nucleus. The facet of the icosahedron is made up of three hexon capsomeres, which can be seen by dissociation of the capsid, but the intermediate step of formation of a group-of-nine hexons has not been observed. Several assembly intermediates have been shown from experiments with temperature-sensitive mutants. The progression of capsid assembly appears dependent on scaffolding proteins, 50 kd and 30 kd, and the naked DNA most probably enters the near-completed capsid through an opening at one of the vertices. The last step of the process involves the proteolytic trimming of the precursor polypeptides pVI, pVII, pVIII and pTP, which stabilizes the capsid structure, renders the DNA insensitive to nuclease treatment, and yields a mature virion.

B1

Page 20, lines 13-14, please amend the paragraph to read as follows:

B2

This example describes the generation of one embodiment involving $Ad_{GV}.10$, namely Ad_{GV}CFTR.10.

Page 25, line 29, through page 26, line 13, please amend the paragraph to read as follows:

B3

$Ad_{GV}.13$ is characterized by not only complete elimination of E1, and E4 (as in $Ad_{GV}.12$) but also complete elimination of E2A. The complete coding region of E2A is deleted by fusing together the DNA from two E2A mutant viruses, namely H5in800 and H5in804, containing insertions of Cla I restriction sites at both ends of the open reading frame (Vos et al., Virology, 172, 634-642 (1989); Brough et al., Virology, 190, 624-634 (1992)). The Cla I site of H5in800 is between codons 2 and 3 of the gene, and the Cla I site of H5in804 is within the stop codon of the E2A gene. The resultant virus contains an open reading frame consisting of 23 amino acids that have no similarity to the E2A reading frame. More importantly, this cassette offers yet another region of the virus genome into which a unique gene can be introduced. This can be done by inserting the gene of interest into the proper